

SOMEBODY IS GOING TO GET AN
AUTOMOBILE FOR NOTHING.
YOU MIGHT IF YOU
TRIED.

Founded by W. E. King.

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The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea.—Fred Douglas.

THE DALLAS EXPRESS, DALLAS, TEXAS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1920.

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THE DALLAS EXPRESS

SAYS "WHEN MEN ARE RIGHTLY INFORMED OF NEGROES IN THEIR HEADS THEY WILL BE MORE CRIMINALLY DISPOSED IN HEARTS. BEST FRIEND OF AMERICAN WHITE MAN IS THE NEGRO." URGES CO-OPERATION.

By Special Reporter.

Before a large crowd assembled in the auditorium of the Pythian Temple last Sunday afternoon, Dr. William L. Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., set forth in a highly humorous yet logical way a new aspect of the race problem as it affected both races in America.

After a solo of remarkable brilliancy by Miss Bonner B. Cline, Dr. Pickens, as master of ceremonies introduced Rev. May of the Congregational church, who, in a most telling manner, told of his association with him in Talladega College and referring to him as one of the most brilliant American speakers.

Dr. Pickens began his lecture by saying "First of all I wish that whenever there is a discussion of this question, there could always be just as many white people present as members of our own race for after all it is not a Negro problem. It is in truth a white man's problem."

"Or there are ten white persons for every one of colored." The white man makes the law, he controls the government, he controls the destiny of the nation, and the power is in his hands. He can solve this problem through raising up just means for the Negro. I want to see the white man ruling with the highest, never see him even greater than he is, for the greater he is the greater the black man's opportunities.

In launching into the body of his discourse he charged newspapers with being the primary reason for a great deal of the prejudice which now exists in the minds of white people toward Negroes. He charged them with the telling of half truths declaring that the omission of some facts and circumstances could prove very detrimental to a race or individual than the statement of full facts. He cited as proof, an incident which occurred in Indianapolis, last year, at which time a Negro was accused of sexual crime and a lynching was threatened. He spoke of the fact that in reporting this occurrence the papers left out facts which allowed the ordinary public to believe that in sympathizing with the mob and the lynch mob, he stated that in this case as in countless others the facts omitted in the reports were those most important. The papers did not state that the accused man

was an idiot; that the men who arrested him were Negro officers; that all of the information leading up to his arrest was furnished by Negroes. He criticized at length the constant association of the word Negro with crime, declaring that a psychological law of association has created it so that such a scheme makes it impossible for the public to do other than associate the word crime with the word Negro. Thus he declared "the Negro, all Negroes are considered as criminally inclined when in truth there is no crime in color. It is in men. Such associations are used only when some men desire that other men shall be kept under a ban of prejudice and oppression." He said further, "The greatest stimulus to the American mind is the newspaper headline, which is criminally admitted by a Negro, Jew or white. When newspapers adopt a uniform system of reporting Negro crime, giving as much space to his good deeds as to his bad ones, the sentiment toward him will begin to change, for I firmly believe that when white men are more correctly informed in their heads they will become more just and humane in their hearts."

In discussing the opinion generally held as to the incapacity of the Negro for doing anything done by any other race or class, he declared that such a conception was made possible only by the failure to give the Negro a chance to try it. He declared that the Negro had never proved a failure in anything which he had been allowed to try. He urged his audience to ask an equal chance, saying "In order to become a regular American soldier the Negro had to be furnished the same uniform, arms and equipment as the white American soldier. It was given him and even American officers must admit that he is a soldier. Why therefore should this same America expect real achievement and achievement with others of the Negro, if all along he has not been given the same education, training, housing, medical care, military surroundings and justice before the law as have others? In making this claim we are not radical, just

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Negro Detective of Chicago is Hero; Overcomes Three Bandits Alone.

(A. N. P.)

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 18.—Detective Sergeant Sidney Williams is now numbered among the heroes of the local police department. Stunned by a blow on the head by a blackjack in the hands of a desperate bandit, Williams overcame three hold-up Negro bandits last Friday night, killing one and wounding the other two.

The affray was started in a restaurant at 2422 South Dearborn Street, in the heart of one of the "dark" sections of the city. Three men entered the place and recognizing the three bandits as members of a desperate gang of pickpockets and automobile bandits who have been making life miserable for south side residents in general during the past few weeks, he began searching the men for concealed weapons when he was struck on the head with a blackjack by one of the men.

In a fight which followed William Holland, who appeared to be the leader of the gang, was shot and killed by Officer Williams. Great efforts were made in the course of which the restaurant was wrecked, the men were overpowered and placed under arrest.

Williams, who is a Negro, has come in for much praise from the public alike. Holland, the man killed, is known to have been the leader of a "black and white" gang of thieves and burglars who have been terrorizing certain sections of the city by their daring depredations. The police have been baffled in their endeavors to apprehend the gang. Williams' capture of a special detail placed on their trail. He had received information which pointed to the capture of the men who were with him at the time the brave officer entered the aforesaid restaurant.

Charges have been filed against the proprietor of the restaurant that he had placed a "trap" for the police. The police say that they will cause the closing of the place. In the meantime Officer Williams had put himself in line for early promotion.

Shot Six Times, But Spirit is Unbroken.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18.—The body of Clifford Perkins, 24 years old, 311 Cardinal avenue, with gunshot wounds in the left breast and right side, was found on the sidewalk in front of Franklin avenue at 9 o'clock Tuesday night.

Dowell Gross, white, who conducts a saloon at 3200 Franklin avenue, is being held by the police, suspected of the shooting. Gross refused to make a statement until he had seen his lawyer but identified a revolver found under the ice box in the saloon with two exploded cartridges in it, as his property.

Pleasant Ambush, 2587 Cook avenue, bartender at the saloon, who had blood stains on his white apron and jacket, is also being held. He denies that he fired any shots.

Auctioneer told the police that the Negro came into the saloon and wanted to buy drinks for the house. He said that Gross took him into a back room and several minutes later two shots were heard. He said that Gross came out into the saloon and ordered him to close up.

The police are of the belief that the body of the Negro was carried from the saloon and dumped on the sidewalk by a black man. The Negro was clutching a brown door knob in his right hand when found. A knob of a similar color was found missing from the back-room door in the saloon.

Startling Case of Slavery Unearthed in Buffalo. Girl Held as a Slave 18 Years.

(A. N. P.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., are shocked by the uncovering of a crime here, which has been hidden for 18 years. One of the most startling cases of slavery and brought back a little colored girl, six years old. She has lived in the city for 18 years.

But that was 18 years ago. Last week a 24 year old colored woman, none other than this famous girl, ran away from her master, for it has developed that the servant of that family is the same girl. She has never been inside of a church or even spoken to a colored person. She has been kept in a room, all of the work of the family of nine adults: washing, ironing, scrubbing, cooking, and cleaning.

When this child was 14 years old she was criminally assaulted by "one of the boys" of the "slave master" and there she stayed until last week. Her "master" has invoked aid of the Chief of Police to get back his "slave."

At the Christian Culture Congress the colony and settled with their President, strong addresses were made and a contribution was taken for the colony. The plan has been made and the colony is now in operation only eighteen months in existence. The plan has been well studied out and is based on practical business principles. While the director of the plan, J. A. Patterson, is a man of vision, he is also practical and thorough in his methods and his plans. His experience as a lecturer and student of social and economic conditions, for a quarter of a century with headquarters at Boston, Mass., equipped him to execute ideas he entertained for the betterment of his race. While this movement has been in operation only eighteen months it has made a careful study of what the stage of reality. Something over a hundred families have bought land in the colony and settled with their families to help in the general plan. The towns of Peace, Keaton, Dwight, Post, Saline and Draughton are thriving towns, some with stores, saw mills, and other business and industry, each with a post office railroad station. Patterson is behind his race and considers money making the secondary consideration. He has made a careful study of what the race can do, and what the needs are, and says that his people in Peace Colony are too busy doing real things to take any part in race disputes. He is interested in the social, educational and industrial needs of the race. That by first establishing themselves as a necessity in the community by

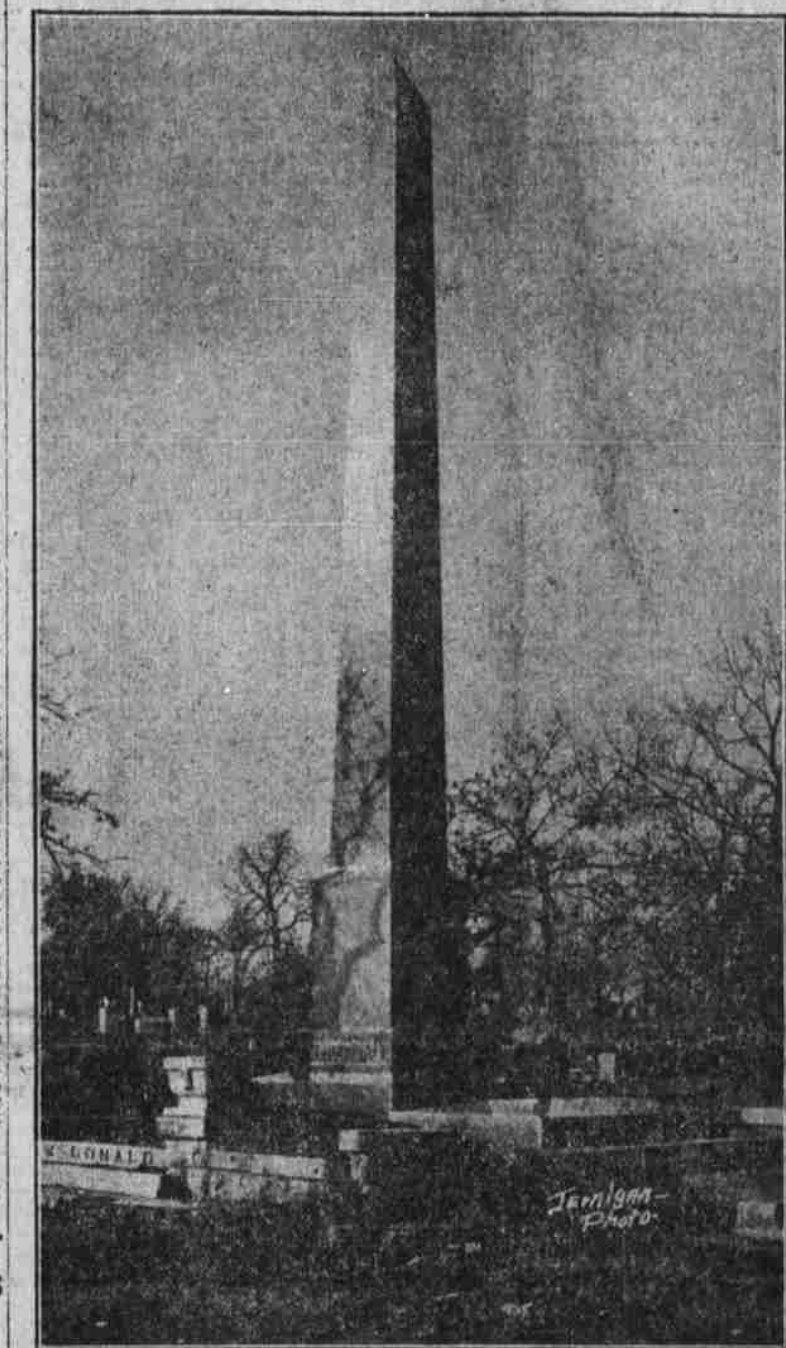
PEACE COLONY, COLONIZATION AND OIL DEVELOPMENT.

Special to the Express.

Peace, Arkansas, Dec. 8, 1920. One of the most extensive plans of developing a community any place in the South is the one in operation in Cleveland County. The plan has been well studied out and is based on practical business principles. While the director of the plan, J. A. Patterson, is a man of vision, he is also practical and thorough in his methods and his plans. His experience as a lecturer and student of social and economic conditions, for a quarter of a century with headquarters at Boston, Mass., equipped him to execute ideas he entertained for the betterment of his race. While this movement has been in operation only eighteen months it has made a careful study of what the stage of reality. Something over a hundred families have bought land in the colony and settled with their families to help in the general plan. The towns of Peace, Keaton, Dwight, Post, Saline and Draughton are thriving towns, some with stores, saw mills, and other business and industry, each with a post office railroad station. Patterson is behind his race and considers money making the secondary consideration. He has made a careful study of what the race can do, and what the needs are, and says that his people in Peace Colony are too busy doing real things to take any part in race disputes. He is interested in the social, educational and industrial needs of the race. That by first establishing themselves as a necessity in the community by

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INTRODUCES BILL FOR CHANGING SOUTH'S REPRESENTATION. MAGNIFICENT MONUMENT ERECTED TO MEMORY OF WILLIAM McDONALD, Jr., IN FT. WORTH.



MOST ORNATE PRIVATE MONUMENT IN TEXAS MARKS FINAL RESTING PLACE OF Wm. McDONALD, Jr., IN TRINITY CEMETERY, FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 16, 1920.

What is considered generally to be the most magnificent as well as expensive grave marker and cover ever erected to the memory of an individual by private funds in Texas, now adorns the final resting place in Trinity Cemetery of Wm. Madison McDonald, only son of Wm. McDonald, Sr., famous political leader and Mason of Texas. This fitting tribute to the memory of an only son was completed and erected last week by Nichols and Company of Chicago at a cost of more than \$12,000 to Mr. McDonald and wife.

Description of Cover and Marker.

The monument consists of two parts: Grave cover and marker, made of highly polished best grade, extra dark shining granite.

The grave marker extends 30 feet 6 inches above the ground and rests upon three bases which are supported by a foundation 6 feet deep. The first base is 6 feet 4 inches; second base 4 feet 4 inches, third base 3 feet 4 inches. The bases support the entire which is 2 feet 6 inches by 23 feet in length.

The weight of the monument including the grave cover which is 5 feet wide by 8 feet long in 43,000 pounds, or 21 1/2 tons. An extra powerful crane was necessary to the placing of the sections of the marker in their places and the work was handled by a special crew of trained builders.

The marker is engraved simply with the name, Wm. Madison McDonald, Jr.

Said To Be Finest in State.

This monument, whose shaft may be seen long before Trinity Cemetery is reached, is a remarkable specimen of granite carvers art. Highly polished, symmetrically erected and magnificently appointed, it stands as a fitting token of paternal love and remembrance. It has been accorded a primary place among works of its kind in Texas by those whose knowledge of such works is unquestioned.

Certainly, despite the fact that its price of \$12,000 is one of the greatest ever paid from private funds for a monument, it must give to all of those who gaze upon its magnificence, highly heightened by its remarkable simplicity, a complete and full realization of the wonderful love and devotion held for their only son by Hon. Wm. and Mrs. McDonald.

Wm. Madison McDonald, Jr., favorite among his fellows, both at home and in school at Howard, died in February 1918 in the city of Washington, D. C. at the age of 20.

Negro Student Is Radio Commission Named to Study Race Legislation.

(A. N. P.)

Schenectady, New York, Dec. 18.—Probably the only student in Union College to have had experience in trans-Atlantic radio work is Wendell W. King, a Negro student, who entered the regular session which meets in January. The Commission, which includes two members of the next Legislature, is as follows: Rep. W. N. Everett, Rockingham; Senator-elect L. R. Varner, Lumberton; Senator G. V. Cowper, Kingston; G. C. Adkins, president Slater Normal School Winston-Salem, and Dr. A. M. Moore, Durham.

In a special message to the Special Session, the Governor recommended that a study of needed legislation for the Negroes be made. He suggested a reform school for Negro boys; a tuberculosis sanatorium for Negroes; training schools for Negro teachers; and better conditions on railway trains. The commission will meet at the call of the chairman, Mr. Everett.

LEADING NORTHERN PAPER ENDORSES BILL TO REDUCE SOUTH'S REPRESENTATION.

Says Congressional Investigation Needed Badly in South; Would Destroy Grandfather Clauses.

(Special to The Express.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Representative George Holden Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, would compel the South to permit Negro men and women to vote or reduce its representation in Congress. He will ask for investigation of conditions and population in Southern States with a view to "a reapportionment of Representatives in Congress, to the end that such reapportionment shall be constitutional in form and fact."

Mr. Tinkham will not have any going with his proposition, for many Republican leaders in Congress are opposed to stirring up the race issue in politics in the South. They believe that the gains in Tennessee, Texas and Kentucky in recent elections indicate a breaking up of the "solid South," and that the Republican Party will make steady headway if the Negroes are allowed to rest.

Many Are Disfranchised.

"Many States have notoriously disfranchised large numbers of their citizens, and yet unconstitutionally retain the same number of Representatives in Congress as if no disfranchisement existed, thus 'living to the voters who are not disfranchised in excess of that given to those voters in States where disfranchisement does not exist," said Mr. Tinkham in defending his contemplated action.

"But the day has come when elections in the United States can no longer be held constitutionally and half unconstitutionally. There can be no double standard of constitutional enforcement."

Mr. Tinkham cites figures to show the inequality of the vote in Southern States compared with States in the North and the West. Among these comparisons he pointed out the following:

"The total vote for Representatives in Alabama, which has ten Representatives, was 62,345, whereas the total vote for Representatives in Congress in Minnesota, which has ten Representatives, was 299,127 and the total vote in Iowa, which has ten Representatives, was 316,377, and the total vote in California, which has eleven Representatives, was 644,790. The total vote for Representatives in Congress in Georgia, which has twelve Representatives, was 59,199, whereas the total vote for Representatives in Congress in New Jersey, which has twelve Representatives, was 338,461. Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina statistics were also compared with Northern and Western States within an equal number of Representatives."

Could Avoid Increase.

The House of Representatives under the recent apportionment consists of 438 members, each member representing 211,877 inhabitants. If the present base of representation were used there would be an addition to the membership of the House of Representatives of 65 members. This addition could be nearly entirely avoided by having the same unit as the base of representation and by enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment in accordance with the Constitution.

"If the House pass a reapportionment bill, which is plainly unconstitutional, by avoiding the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment, it is now my intention to question the constitutionality of the election of the next House by legal process and appeal to the Supreme Court for a declaration of these great questions."

Says Texas Should Care For Negro Tubercular Cases.

Austin, Texas, Dec. 18.—The 1920 Christmas Seal Sale, which began December 1 in Texas, continues to show gratifying response, according to a statement made today by W. L. Bracy, State Christmas seal sale director, of the Texas Public Health Association, who estimates that over \$100,000 worth of seals have been sold up to the present time.

"No accurate tabulation can be made at the present time," said the director, "but from scattered reports from over the state I believe the sale has passed the \$100,000 mark. The small cities and communities into which the seals have been mailed have responded wonderfully well, thousands of dollars have been raised in unorganized campaigns to help carry on the fight against tuberculosis."

"Banks of Texas seem to be the largest purchasers of Christmas seals. Reports from all parts of the state show that the majority of the banks have purchased at least \$10,000 worth of seals, and some of them many times that amount."

According to the Texas Public Health Association, the first county to "go over the top" in the seal sale was Deaf Smith County which reached the assigned quota the first day of the sale with Mrs. John Potts, of Hereford, as county chairman. This county asked for more seals to sell. The intensive sale of Christmas seals will last until December 31, but they will be kept on sale all over the state in booths, stores, and shops until the holidays. Of all money raised in the sale of the little seals for health work, should the seal sale be successful, as indicated by early reports, \$10,000 will be available to the Texas Public Health Association and its many local anti-tuberculosis work in 1921.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Practically every northern state has one or more United States Senators, and one or more members of Congress who are determined to bring the issue reduction of southern representation before the law-making body for summary action.

The spirit of determination was never more strongly emphasized than in an extended editorial expression from the *Leominster, Mass. Enterprise*, and this editorial is quoted in full for the purpose of getting exact facts before the people of our group and with the hope that all who read it will pass on to other.

CONGRESSMAN OF MASSACHUSETTS WOULD EITHER END DISFRANCHISEMENT OR SEE THAT NUMBER OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES IS REDUCED TO CONFORM TO NUMBER OF VOTERS.

(A. N. P.)

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Under the caption, "Senator Moore's Proposal," the *Enterprise* says: "Senator Moore of New Hampshire proposed to place before the Judiciary committee of the next Congress a resolution that the Constitution be amended to provide for a joint congressional committee 'to make thorough inquiry into the several states of the Union with a view to ascertaining whether in the United States to vote is denied or abridged in violation of the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.'"

"The Constitution should be enforced—that the parts of it which bear upon the rights of the citizens of the United States should not be taken away under the pretext of the real reason for that denial being obvious to all. The right of suffrage is a part of the constitutional provision is not enforced, and there are citizens of our states who are willing to give up their right of representation of those states which deprive their citizens the right to vote should be limited to citizens in those states. That is not proper thing to do. There are too many in the lower courts who are not more than 200 or 400. In the United States the public welfare in general, and the number should not exceed 500. And the American citizens are not given the right to vote should be limited to citizens in those states. That is not proper thing to do. There are too many in the lower courts who are not more than 200 or 400. 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